

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Page 1

25X1A

Summary of the Conclusions of the
VI National Communist Congress
of the PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE COLOMBIA: PCC

I. INTRODUCTION

This pamphlet contains the principal conclusions of the VI Congress with the exception of the Political Resolution, the Program, and the Colombian Plan for the Crisis. The purpose of the pamphlet is to acquaint all Party organizations with the tasks set by the resolutions, and to serve as a guide in carrying out those tasks.

The first task is to study these conclusions. To do this, conferences must be organized under members of the National Directorate, delegates to the Congress, members of the Departmental and Municipal committees and outstanding members of the cells. Study courses should also be organized in the cells.

II. ORGANIZATION

A National Organization Committee will be formed, composed of five members, three of whom will have the following positions:

National Secretary of Organization
National Cadre Director
National Director for Discipline and Control.

Good political orientation is the basis of success, and depends on organization. The following measures should be applied to improve organization:

- a) Strict application of collective work methods, using revolutionary constructive competition.
- b) Assignment of definite tasks to every organization, cell, directive committee and member of the National Directorate.
- c) Strict control in compliance with the resolutions of all directive organizations.
- d) Purification of the Party by strict control, surveillance and investigation of the public and private life of every active member; check of the work done by every active member; use of revolutionary criticism and self-criticism.

For greater effectiveness, the Central Executive Committee must concentrate on the five or six principal areas.

The Communist Party is the party of the working class and its recruiting efforts should be directed toward the principal centers of production: seaports, river, air and land transportation, paying special attention to the Rio Magdalena and the railroads, petroleum, mining and main industrial centers. The majority of the cells should be in factories and companies, and not in barrios as at present. In the rural areas most attention should be given to those enterprises where there are large numbers of paid workers, such as sugar mills, and banana and coffee plantations.

Cadre Policy

Up to the present the Party has not had an effective cadre policy. Its present leaders have risen through their own efforts and more attention must be paid to the systematic training of leaders. The following are the points included in the new cadre policy:

- b) Greater attention to political discussions in the party organizations.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

Enclosure

- 2 -

- c) Systematic use of criticism and self-criticism.
- d) Systematic promotion of new laboring-class cadres.
- e) Organization of a central cadre school, to start not later than January 1960, with at least 20 students.
- f) Organization of a special education fund, with ten percent of the income of the cells, to organize libraries and obtain necessary education material.
- g) Semi-annual award to the member judged the best teacher.
- h) Organization of special courses for sympathizers, particularly in factories, in order to recruit new laboring-class members.
- i) Creation of a newsorgan for spreading Communist culture.

Syndical committees and cells

Union political committees should be created in all labor federations. Cells should be organized wherever possible in the syndicates and other mass organizations, including such organizations as the Union de Trabajadores de Colombia (UTC).

Working equipment

Because of the present political situation, each cell and Party organization must have its own equipment, typewriters, and mimeograph machine, so that it will be able to continue regardless of the fate of other party organizations.

Central Committee (National Directorate)

- a) The Central Executive Committee should coordinate and centralize discussion material for the Organization Secretariat in order to avoid overburdening the party organizations.
- b) All activity connected with planning and control is under the National Organization Committee.
- c) The Central Committee will edit an Organization Bulletin.
- d) The members of the Central Committee will maintain better contact with the base through visits to cells.
- e) The National Organization Committee will draw up a National Plan of work, citing the basic fields in which the various departments and most important cities should concentrate their efforts.

National Executive Committee (Central Executive Committee)

- a) Determining the party position with regard to any new development, and making it known to the party.
- b) Watching over the discipline of the Party, applying strict measures in cases of lack of discipline.
- c) Settling any pending cases of discipline as soon as possible.

III. AGRARIAN PROBLEM

FIRST: Colombia is basically an agricultural country. The greater part of its production consists of agricultural products and nearly 70 percent of its people live in rural areas.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY25X1A


- 3 -

SIXTH: There is a rapid trend toward the development of capitalistic forms of production, increasing class division, which allows the growth of a large agricultural proletariat, which should form a large part of the Communist Party. However, the survival of semi-feudal holdings presents a serious problem for Colombian agriculture.

THIRD: Classes in the rural areas:

- a) Agricultural proletariat - salaried workers, amounting to almost one million.
- b) Semi-proletariat - part-time salaried workers, who are also semi-independent, either as renters or share-croppers.
- c) Poor farmers. This class includes owners, renters and "colonists" (squatters).
- d) Middle-class farmers.

The Party should concentrate on these classes in carrying out its struggle for an Agrarian Revolution, against the large land-owners who monopolize the better agricultural lands.

FOURTH: The efforts of the Communists should be directed toward organizing the agricultural proletariat and semi-proletariat, in syndicates and a complete net of Communist cells. In this work the following basic points should be stressed:

- 1) Increased wages.
- 2) Eight-hour work day.
- 3) Sufficient food for rural workers; equality of the sexes with regard to working conditions.
- 4) Compliance with laws prohibiting child labor in the fields.
- 5) Sanitary housing in agricultural concerns.
- 6) Free medical services.
- 7) Sunday off with pay.
- 8) Extension of the social services (vacations, overtime, etc.) now required of industrial concerns to agricultural concerns.

FIFTH: In conjunction with political and syndical organization of the salaried workers, farm leagues for the farmers should be organized. The Party should attract the better men and women in those classes into the party cells. In this work, the following slogans should be used:

- 1) Elimination of personal obligations, decrease of rents, and payment in money instead of produce.
- 2) Opposition to the greed of the large landowners and for liberty and diversification of farming.
- 3) Free pasturage of livestock.
- 4) Provision of easy credit, tools, seeds and work animals.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

Enclosure

- 4 -

In carrying out its campaign among the agricultural workers, the Party should make it clear that the complete elimination of feudalism and the realization of the agrarian revolution will only be possible under a popular government. The so-called sub-dividing is a form of financial speculation and should be rejected by the farmers. The so-called "revolutionary taking over of the land" does not constitute the agrarian revolution. The division of land under a PEOPLE'S government will be organized by Rural Committees. The large agricultural enterprises will be kept intact as property of the State, exploited collectively by the workers.

Confiscation and distribution of the large estates and collective exploitation of the large technical enterprises are the bases of the agrarian revolution, which differentiate it from agrarian "reforms" or other popular action. However, the Party in the meantime supports application of progressive measures for the immediate incorporation of uncultivated areas, introduction of modern methods, diversification of agriculture and agricultural studies.

SIXTH: The Party should defend Indian communities by advocating the donation of land, supplying of tools, and seeds, and the formation of cooperatives.

SEVENTH: Rural Committees, led by Communists, should be formed, in which all would take part regardless of political tendencies or economic differences.

EIGHTH: Communist organization in the rural areas, and training of cadres among the agricultural proletariat should be increased.

An agricultural organization, to be called Federacion Nacional de Trabajadores Agrarios, which would include the farm leagues and rural syndicates, as well as Indian organizations, should be formed. The preliminary steps to organize this Federation should take place at the X National Labor Congress (October 28, 1949) in a Conference which would plan a congress of agricultural workers.

NINTH: The National Committee for Rural Affairs will draw up the necessary propaganda and agitation material. Agrarian problems should also be given particular attention in Vanguardia.

TENTH: The Party should seek the support of rich farmers in the struggle for national liberation.

IV. FINANCES

The financial problem of the Party is essentially a political issue. The finances should be put on the same level as they are in other Communist parties, such as in Cuba. It should be impressed upon the members that financial support must come from the masses.

FIRST: The Central Executive Committee will have the following monthly budgets:

INCOME

Quotas from members (cells)	\$ 150.00
Special quotas from cells	500.00
Fixed Quotas	1,200.00
Sale of carnets	50.00
Income from the print shop	500.00
Quotas from sympathizers	500.00
Misc. (festivals, raffles)	300.00
Total	<u>\$ 3,200.00</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

Enclosure

EXPENSES

Salaries:		
Secretary General	\$ 300.00	
Sec. of Organization	230.00	
Sec. of Agit. and Prop.	230.00	
Sec. of Education	230.00	
Sec. for Rural Affairs	230.00	
Financial Assistant	180.00	
Typist	100.00	\$ 1,500.00
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Propaganda expenses		300.00
Organization expenses:		
Transportation	\$ 300.00	
Materials	200.00	
Rent	185.00	
Office Supplies	20.00	
Postage and Telegraph	25.00	730.00
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Medical		50.00
Food		20.00
Emergency		600.00
Total		<u>\$ 3,200.00</u>

SECOND: All cells must contribute a special quota for the support of the Central Executive, which will be at least \$5.00 pesos for each urban organization and \$2.50 pesos for each rural organization. The cells will collect this through monthly raffles, festivals, and other activities.

The fixed quotas, which previous to the Don mass amounted to \$300.00 pesos, are increased to \$1,200.00 pesos because new contributors are available. The amount for the sale of carnets needs no explanation. The amount of \$500.00 pesos as the profit from the printshop may not be reached at first, but within two or three months should be exceeded.

Quotas from sympathizers are distributed as follows:

Antioquia	\$ 50.00
Atlantico	50.00
Caldas	30.00
Cauca	20.00
Cundinamarca	150.00
Buila	10.00
Magdalena	50.00
Porto de Santander	50.00
Santander	30.00
Tolima	50.00
Valle	50.00
Total	<u>\$ 500.00</u>

It is desired to stabilize the finances so as to avoid financial campaigns which usually do not work out as planned.

THIRD: With regard to expenses, the presence of five professional workers will be guaranteed. In this way we can insure the carrying out of the tasks established by the Congress. These salaries should be the first to be paid. THE PARTY MUST TAKE CARE OF ITS CARE.

FOURTH: Particular attention must be given to the selection of treasurers.

CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

Enclosure

- 6 -

FIFTH: The treasurers of the departmental and principal committees must supervise the finances of the cells. They should draw up budgets, forward a copy to the National Treasury, and submit monthly balances. They will also maintain a list of militants in the cells, and municipal and departmental committees, a summary of which should be sent to the National Treasury.

SIXTH: The new Central Executive Committee will print the carnets, ready for distribution on 7 November, and the stamps to be used to control payment of dues.

SEVENTH: The treasurers will carry out a competitive campaign, citing the work done by members in the financial field.

EIGHTH: Those members who have not paid the "militars" quota (one day's wages) must do so within 30 days.

NINTH: The new Central Executive Committee is empowered to organize a national financial campaign early next year to establish a National Cadre School.

V. GENERAL

We are witnessing a general crisis of capitalism, which means a sharpening of class distinctions. The ruling classes tend more and more to attack the rights and liberties of the people by persecuting syndicate leaders, and through measures taken by the Minister of Labor to control the syndicates. In addition to this are the attempts of imperialism to break world labor unity in Latin America by attacking the CPAL through the AFL and newly created CIL.

A similar program in the labor field calls for:

FIRST: All 100 members to belong to a union.

SECOND: The Party municipal syndicate conferences.

THIRD: An inter-Departmental railroad conference in Girardot, Cundinamarca.

FOURTH: National conferences in the textile and candy industries.

FIFTH: A campaign for national solidarity with the petroleum workers.

SIXTH: Every Party member belonging to a union to do everything possible to be named as a delegate to the X National Labor Congress. Every syndicate and rural league must be represented.

SEVENTH: Cells in organizations controlled by the Union de Trabajadores Colombianos (UTC) and the "yellow" syndicates.

EIGHTH: Publication of bulletins by cells in factories.

NINTH: Study courses.

TENTH: Energetically combat "economismo" (overemphasis on the economic rather than the political characteristics of Communism). Emphasize the difference between a purely economic claim and the reasons which prevent complete independence of the working class under the present capitalistic system.

ELEVENTH: Organization in industry and transportation.

Twelfth: Union correspondents for Vanguardia.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

Enclosure

- 7 -

VI. AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA

To this field the following are necessary:

FIRST: "Vanguardia del Pueblo."

- a) Payment of debts within two months, depending on the amount due. Those organizations which have used the newspaper funds for other purposes must also settle their accounts.
- b) The Central Executive Committee should name an Editorial Committee.
- c) Wherever the Party is organized, a correspondent will be named.
- d) The newspaper agents play an important role and should be carefully chosen. Party organizations should establish a fund to guarantee payment for the newspaper, preferably in advance.
- e) The sale of Vanguardia should be increased.
- f) Vanguardia should be advertised in the Party publications.

SECOND: The Party aim is to publish Vanguardia as a daily.

THIRD: A monthly magazine on Party theory should appear within 30 days.

FOURTH: Because of the scarcity and high price of Marxist literature, the Party should publish small inexpensive editions of Communist works. The following should be published immediately: Report of the Central Committee to the Congress, the Political Resolution, Colombian Plan for the Crisis, the Party Statutes, a pamphlet explaining the PCC Program in elementary terms, and the Communist Manifesto. At least one a month should be published by the Executive Committee.

FIFTH: General: The following was recommended:

- a) Executive Committee bulletin for the entire Party.
- b) Departmental and Municipal Committee bulletins.
- c) Handbills.
- d) Contact with the masses, through demonstrations, meetings in factories, personal contact.

SIXTH: Courses will be established to train teams of speakers and agitators.

VII. FEMENINE PROBLEM

In order to carry out the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution, it is necessary to enlist the women of the country. To do this the following are necessary:

- a) Organization of Communist women in a vast pro-peace campaign.
- b) Feminine cadres to fight against the discrediting of Communist women.
- c) Party support of the Alianza Femenina de Colombia.
- d) Enlistment of farm women in the fight for land.
- e) Rapprochement of Communist women with the teachers' and employees' organizations through the Alianza Femenina.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

Enclosure

- 3 -

- e) an appeal to liberal women's committees for the formation of one democratic front in the fight for peace against international reaction and Yankee imperialism.
- f) Party assistance in the publication of newsorgans of the *Alianza Femenile* and the Women's Political Committees. The Executive Committee will assist the National Committee for Women's Affairs politically and economically by issuing a National Bulletin for Communist women.

VIII. EDUCATION

Particular attention should be paid to Party education, taking the following into consideration:

- a) The Executive Committee should hold a weekly study circle, to discuss the History of the Communist Party and the History of Russia. Summaries of the most important discussions should be sent to the basic organizations.
- b) The Departmental Committees will hold similar study circles, using material recommended by the Executive Committee.
- c) Similar study circles should be held by the Municipal committees.
- d) The National Education Committee will prepare and distribute educational material to be studied by the cells at least every fortnight. The cells will also study the Education Bulletin at least once a month.
- e) The cells should organize reading groups, independent of their regular meetings, to which friends and sympathizers can be invited.
- f) Reports should be submitted to the Departmental Committees, which in turn will report to the National Education Secretariat.
- g) The Central Executive Committee will appoint a National Education Committee of three members, which will edit the Bulletin, prepare study material and make necessary preparations to establish a National Cadre School.

IX. YOUTH AFFAIRS

Youth plays an important role in the fight against war and imperialism and constitutes the most important reserve for the Party. The Party should, therefore, pay particular attention to all matters related to youth, since their movements are spontaneous and disorganized. The Party should make it a policy to support mobilization of youth for peace, organizing and directing them, and urging their affiliation to the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY).

The Party, through its young members, should maintain contact with youth organizations, making its most capable leaders available for this work. It should strengthen the *Asociacion de Juventudes Democraticas* (AJD), require detailed reports from its youth leaders, and aid the AJD through publication of its propaganda in *Vanguardia*.

CONFIDENTIAL